L 14462-66

ACC NR: AP8002972

to the angle or channel tracks. Detachable metal units are mounted on the standard elements.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64

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DMITRIYEV, V.F.

Basic characteristics of the geology of the Zarechenskoye barite-complex metal deposit. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.2:97-101 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

L 46052-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2 GD
ACC NR: AT6022345 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0052/0057

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, V. P.

70
B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: Self-synchronization of codes with redundancy

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya teorii i tekhniki peredachi diskretnykh signalov. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 52-57

TOPIC TAGS: error correcting code, synchronous communication, circuit delay line, data transmission, electric filter, filter circuit, circuit design

ABSTRACT: The author proposes the use of matched filters (delay-line or digital) for eliminating the necessity for explicit synchronization when codes with redundancy are used for error detection or correction. The circuit shown in the figure may be used for isolating the phasing signal. The receiver is an ordinary matched filter with a delay line having parallel outlets which correspond to the various code words. These outlets are added and fed to the circuit for isolating the sync signal which may be either a resolver with storage, a recirculator or a narrow-band filter. It is assumed that the signals are equally probable and follow one another in random order. Since the code received is not self-synchronizing, pulses appear at the output of the

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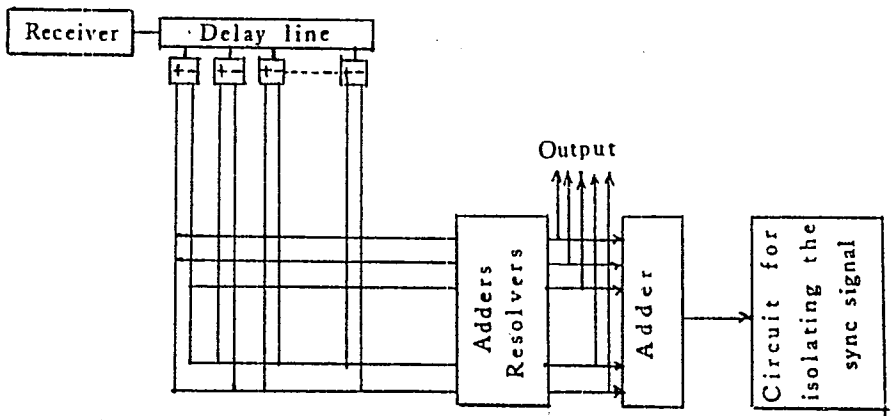
L 46052-66
ACC NR: AT6022345



Card 2/3

L 46052-66
ACC NR: AT6022345

matched filter not only when code words are being received but also when overlap of code words forms a code word. In the case of minimum redundancy per digital place for a code with parity check, there is a 50% probability for appearance of a false pulse. Similarly for (n, k) codes with greater redundancy, the probability of formation of a code combination by overlap of code words is approximately $p \approx 2^{-(n-k)}$. A maximum-probability method is proposed for isolation of the synchronization signal and the operating accuracy of the system is determined for the case of a narrow-band linear filter. Curves are given showing the probability of reliable synchronization as a function of redundancy for Q-factors of 10^2 and 10^3. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/7/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 JS

BELYAZO, Ivan Afanas'yevich; DMITRIYEV, Valeriy Razumnikovich; NIKITINA, Yelena Vasil'yevna; PESTRIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; ZHIL'TSOV, P.N., inzh., retsenzent; MARENKOVA, G.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Route-relay interlocking systems] Marshrutno-releinaia tsentralizatsiia. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Railroads--Signaling --Block system)
(Railroads--Signaling--Interlocking systems)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1083

Belyazo, Ivan Afanas'yevich, Dmitriyev, Valeriy Razumnikovich, Nikitina, Yelena Vasil'yevna, and Pestrikov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Elektricheskiye releynyye tsentralizatsii (Electric Interlocking Systems) Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1958. 195 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Rakito, B. I.

PURPOSE: This monograph is addressed to engineering and technical workers employed in railroad signalling and communications.

COVERAGE: The book discusses standardized circuits of centralized traffic control systems, which are used today (regardless of the system of control) in designing and constructing electric relay interlocking systems. The function of circuit components and the operation of the circuits as a whole are described for interlocking systems with sectional control. The book describes plug relay designs and presents reference material on relays and trans-

Card 1/7

formers. There is an insert containing connection diagrams of the interlocking relays discussed in the text. Giprotrans-signalsvyaz' (State Institute for the Design of Railroad Signalling and Communications Equipment) is credited with having developed in 1945 and 1946 two interlocking systems. These systems are described in the present work. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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(insert)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 7/7

DMITRIYEV, V.R., inzh.; LEBEDEV, V.A., inzh.

Power supply system of electric interlocking devices without batteries. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no. 6:4-6 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

PASHKIN, N.M., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, V.R.

Control board with single-contact route button. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.7:6-7 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:12)

DMITRIYEV, V.R., inzh.

A track switch unit. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.4:7-10 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:2)

DMITRIYEV, Viktor Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, prepodavatel'

Use of $B_{\sim}^{=} f(H_{\sim})$ characteristics with $H_{\sim} - H_{=} = \text{const}$ in designing saturable reactors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.5: 637-640 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye uchilishche.
(Magnetic circuits) (Electric motors)

YEFIMOV, G.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DMITRIYEV, V.S.

A selective device for measuring the harmonic components of traction network current. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 7 no.1:7-9 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Yefimov). 2. Starshiy inzh. Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Demitriyev).

(Electric railroads—Current supply)
(Electric railroads—Electric measurements)

SHISHLYAKOV, A. V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, G. K., kand. tekhn. nauk; DMITRIYEV, V. S.

Track circuit with tuned resonant joint transformers. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7 no.4:4-7 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii avtoblokirovki i avtoregulirovki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Dmitriyev).

(Railroads—Signaling—Centralized traffic control)

DMITRIYEV, V.S.

"Michurinian Agrobiology - Scientific Basis for Today's Agronomy," Sov. Agron., No. 5, 1949

DMITRIYEV, V. S.

"The Stalin Method of Developing Agricultural Science," Agrob., 6, 1949

DMITRIYEV, V. S.

36293 Akademik V. R. Vilyams o vvyedenii travopol'nykh sevooborotov i svyazannykh setim voprosakh zemledeliya i rasteniyevodstva. Sov. agronomiya, 1949, No. 11, S. 24-36

SO. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

USSR/Biology (Agriculture) - Genetics Nov/Dec 51

"The Origin of Bromus Secalinus ("Rzhanoy koster") and Measures for Its Elimination," V. S. Dmitriyev

"Agrobiologiya" No 6, pp 6-15

Discusses the origin of weeds which are not found in the wild state, but grow only in cultivated fields. States in reference to Bromus secalinus, which infests rye fields, that it is an error to assume that this weed can only originate from other Bromus secalinus plants: it may also originate from rye. Describes a variety of rye from

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USSR/Biology (Agriculture) - Genetics Nov/Dec 51 (Contd)

the vicinity of Velikiye Luki, which in its type approaches Bromus secalinus.

200TI

DMITRIYEV, V. S.

[redacted], V. S.

EPP.
.R93103

STALINSKIY PLAN PREOBRAZOVANIYA PRIRODY PRETVORYAYETSYA V ZHIZNY. MOSKVA, IZD-VO ZNANIYE, 1952. 21 p. (VSESOYUZNOYE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROSTRANENIYU POLITICHESKIKH I NAUCHNYKH ZNANIY)

DMITRIEV, V. S.

Vetch

Derviation source of flat-seeded vetch. Agrobiologiia No. 1, 1952.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 1953, Uncl.

DMITRIYEV, V.S.

Darwin's theory on the origin of species in Lysenko's works.
Izv. Akad. nauk SSSR, ser. biol. no. 3:30-49 May-June 1952.
(CIML 22:4)

DMITRIYEV, V. S.

""Question of Variety Development and Weed Control," Sov Agron., 10, No 4, 1952

MLRA, July 1952

1. DMITRIYEV V.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Species, Origen of

7. Useful pamphlet for teachers ("New developments in science on the biological species and formation of the species." V.S. Dmitriyev. Reviewed by A.N. Lavrov). Est. v shkole no.1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

DMITRIYEV, V.S., professor.

Some problems on the formation of species. Est. v shkole no.3:91-96 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Species, Origin of)

DIMITRIYEV, V. S. Prof.

"Concerning the Relation of Soil Formation to the Formation of Species of Plants and Microorganisms," a paper given at the All-University Scientific Conference "Lomonosov Lectures", Vest. Mosk. Un., No.8, 1953.

Translation U07895, L Mar 56

1. DMITRIYEV, V. S., Prof.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plants-Evolution

7. Origin of crop species for which no wild parent species have been found. Sov. agron. 11 No. 11, 1953

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

USSR/Biology, Agriculture - Genetics Jan/Feb 53

"Primary Sources of the Formation of Some Species of Weeds: Concerning the Complete Elimination of the Contamination of Fields With Weeds," V. S. Dmitriev

"Zhur Obshch Biol" Vol 14, No 1, pp 41-70

PA 244T8

Cites data which, according to author's interpretation, prove that several species of weeds are generated by the cultivated plants which are contaminated by these weeds. Notes that the weeds which are generated by cultivated plants possess mycorrhiza, while the useful plants generated by weeds (e.g. oats) lack mycorrhiza. Concludes from this that there is a direct connection between species formation, soil formation, and soil fertility.

244T8

DMITRIEV, V. S.

244T8

1. DMITRIYEV, V.S., Prof.

2. USSR(600)

4. Agriculture

7. I.V. Stalin and the development of Soviet science of agronomy, Prof. V.S. Dmitriyev, Sel. i sem. 20 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Unclassified

DMITRIYEV, V. S.

Professor V. S. Dmitriyev, Voprosy vidoobrazovaniya i bor'ba s sornyakami (Problems of Species Formation and Weed Control), Sel'khozgiz, 12 sheets.

A study of the origination of several species of weeds from the seeds of cultivated plants, and of the generation by weeds of cultured species of agricultural plants. By controlling the conditions of cultivation, the author obtained: from rye seeds -- rye brome grass; from oat seeds -- wild oats; from wild oat seeds -- oats; and from lentils -- flat-seeded vetch. The author recommends several measures which ensure complete eradication of such weeds as rye brome grass, wild oats, etc.

The booklet is intended for agronomists, biologists, and other agricultural specialists and supervisory workers.

SO: U-6472, 18 Nov 1954

USSR / Weeds and Weed Control N

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 77953

Author : Dmitriyev, V. S.
Inst : ~~Not given~~
Title : Successful Test of the Control of Bearded Oat.

Orig Pub: Agrobiologiya, 1957, No 6, 107-111

Abstract: Data of the Dergachev region of the Saratovskaya oblast show that prolonged cultivation of ear grains on a given plot is one of the deciding causes for the choking of young crops by bearded oat. In the case of a break in the cultivation of ear grains even on pure fallow, choking of the young crops decreases sharply. Sedge develops best of all on short term fallows. The liquidation of fallows in crop-rotation fields and the permanent utilization of these plots under cultivation sharply

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* Dergachevskaya Mashinno – Traktornaya Stantsiya, Saratovskaya oblast.

USSR / Weeds and Weed Control

N

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 77953

Abstract: decrease the choking of fields by bearded oat, especially if the fallows are ploughed in dry weather by terracing plows with ploughpoints to a depth of 27-30 cm. For the control of bearded oat, black fallow is effective under spring wheat, especially with its proper cultivation in combination with working fallow (winter rye for fodder along with mustard stubble). It is necessary to arrange seeded sections of wheat and barley according to virgin and fallow lands, or else in crop rotation fields already subjected to the action of black fallow and cultivated crops.

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, V.S.

Increasing grain farming and some problems of weed control in the Volga region. Zemledellie 7 no.2:45-49 F '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Nachal'nik Saratovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Volga Valley--Grain) (Weed control)

DMITRIYEV, V.S.

Utilization of local surface runoff in the trans-Volga region. Zemledelie 7 no.3:29-36 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nachal'nik Saratovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Volga Valley—Irrigation)

DMITRIYEV, V.S.

For persistent introduction of correct farming practices in arid steppes of the trans-Volga region. Zemledelie 7 no.6: 14-19 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Nachal'nik Saratovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Volga Valley--Agriculture)

DMITRIYEV, V.S., prof.

So-called "fatuoids" and measures for controlling wild oats.
Zemledelie 23 no.1:84-90 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik Saratovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Oats) (Wild oats)

DMITRIYEV, V.S., prof.

Concerning the article of D. Rowlands. Agrobiologiia no. 1:94 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Mimicry (Biology)) (Vetch) (Lentiles)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410520015-3"

DMITRIYEV, V.S., prof.

Ridding durum wheat fields of soft wheat and wild oats. Zemledelie 23 no.3:39-45 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Wheat) (Weed control) (Wild oats)

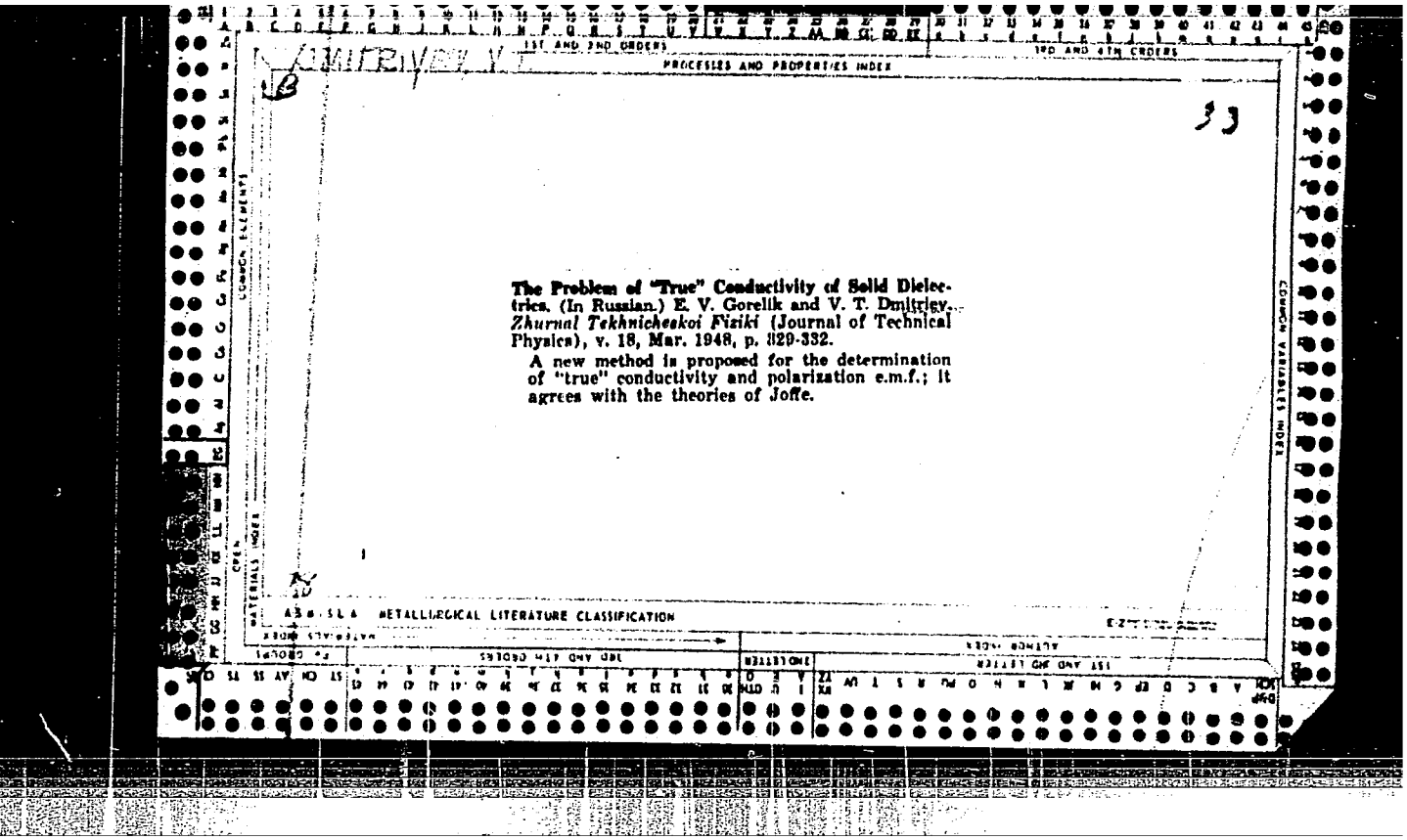
DMITRIYEV, V.S., prof.

Some problems of the development of irrigation in the trans-Volga region. Zemledelie 24 no.10:16-28 O '62.
(MIRA 15:11)
(Saratov Province—Irrigation farming)

MEDVEDEVA, A.F., assistent; DMITRIYEV, V.S., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

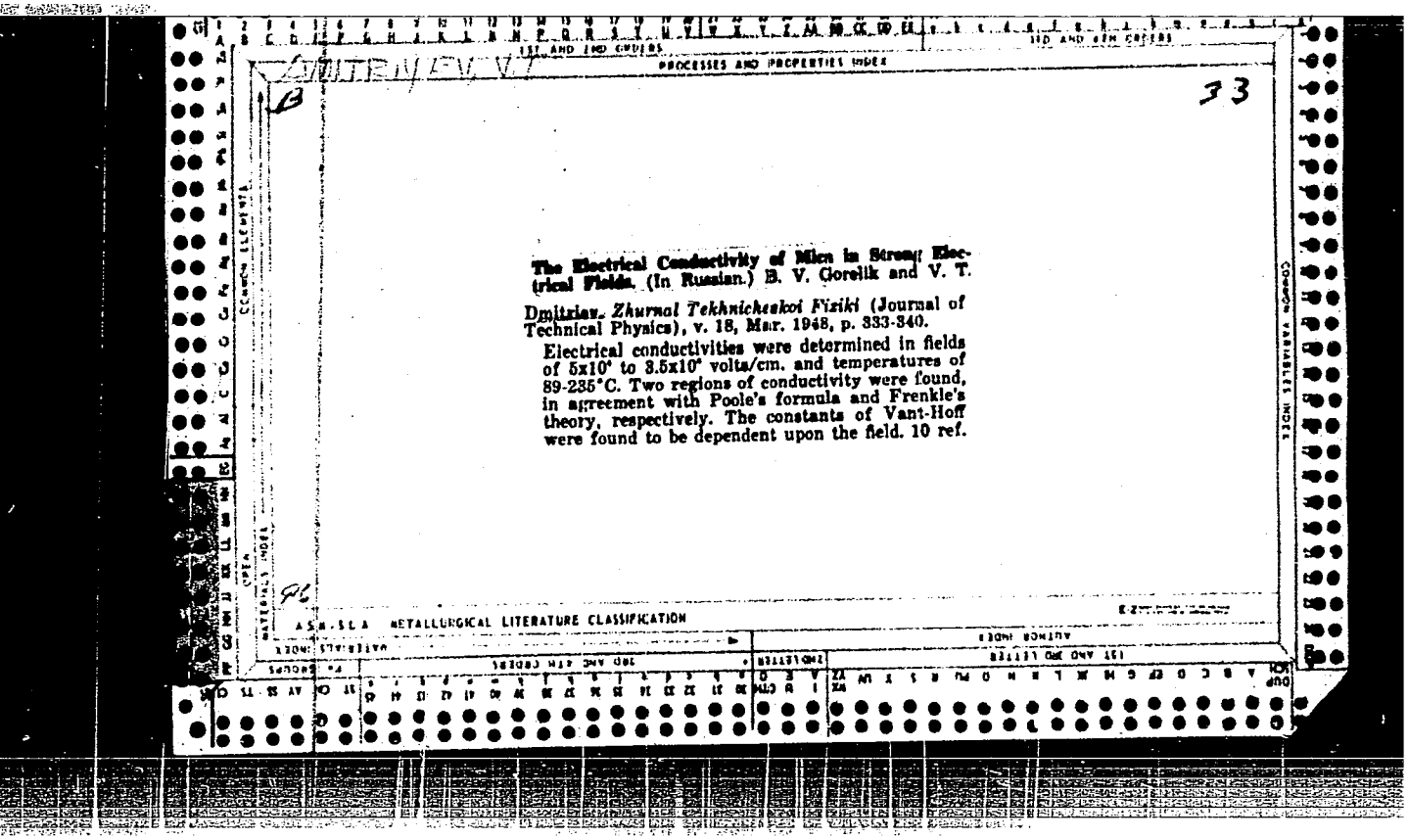
Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws. Vop. okhchebi stom. 17:57-59 '64.

Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws. Ibid.:60-65 (MIRA 18:11)



The Problem of "True" Conductivity of Solid Dielectrics. (In Russian.) E. V. Gorelik and V. T. Dmitriev. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 18, Mar. 1948, p. 329-332.

A new method is proposed for the determination of "true" conductivity and polarization e.m.f.; it agrees with the theories of Joffe.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The Electrical Conductivity of Mica in Strong Electrical Fields. (In Russian.) B. V. Gorelik and V. T. Dmitriev. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 18, Mar. 1948, p. 333-340.

Electrical conductivities were determined in fields of 5×10^5 to 3.5×10^6 volts/cm. and temperatures of 89-235°C. Two regions of conductivity were found, in agreement with Poole's formula and Frenkle's theory, respectively. The constants of Vant-Hoff were found to be dependent upon the field. 10 ref.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

describe transistor application in measuring circuits, computers, radio and automatic and remote control circuits. The book is based on transactions of the Scientific and Engineering Conference organized by NTO in Moscow in December 1956. The conference discussed 54 papers on thermistors, photocells, thermocouples, cooling elements, nonlinear capacitors, crystal diodes, and transistors. A considerable number of these papers have been included in the present book. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

of average-current transistor amplifiers. He derives formulas for calculation of amplifier performance under the following conditions: 1. collector and base circuits supplied with d-c; 2. collector circuit supplied with d-c and the base circuit with a-c; 3. collector circuit supplied with a-c and the base circuit with d-c; 4. collector and base circuits both supplied with a-c. He also discusses transistor application in phase-sensitive circuits, inverter circuits and servomechanism systems and describes the temperature stability of transistor output stages. There are no references.

V.I. Lebedev, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Some Characteristics of Common-collector Transistors 71

The author discusses the equivalent circuit of common-collector transistors and derives expressions for the transfer function and attenuation-frequency characteristics. He also derives formulas for calculating transistor performance and discusses the effect

oscillators with inductive capacitive feedback, tuned oscillators, tetrode transistor oscillators, frequency multipliers, frequency- and phase-modulated oscillators, blocking oscillators, inverters, crystal-controlled oscillators, relaxation oscillators and oscillators converting sinusoidal signals into rectangular and triangular waves. There are 12 references of which 2 are Soviet, 7 English, 2 French and 1 German.

V.A. Timofeyev, Engineer. Transistor Oscillator With Improved Stability 154

The author describes a transistor oscillator circuit using a crystal resonator and a thermostat for controlling the temperature of the oscillator. He also derives expressions for calculating oscillator performance and discusses circuits for measuring deviation from a standard frequency. A discussion of oscillator frequency variation with ambient

components, such as pulse generators and pulse distributing circuits using nonlinear capacitors and pulse forming circuits and coincidence circuits using transistors. There are 6 references of which 3 are Soviet and 3 English.

remote control line. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 12/12

DMITRIYEV, Vladimir Timofeyevich; ROMANENKO, V.P., red.; TSYURKO, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Bol'shoy Gay; a journalist's notes] Bol'shoy Gay; zapiski zhurnalista. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 58 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Bol'shoy Gay)

DM/TRIYEV, V V

Kolkhoz umeni Zhdanova (Zhandov collective farm) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952.

189 p. illus., tables.

At head of title: Kolkhozy nashey strany.

DMITRIYEV, V.V.

[Our experience with material incentives for collective-farm employees; a collection of articles] Nash opyt material'nogo pooshchreniia kolkhoznikov; sbornik statei. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1955. 237 p.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Wages) (Collective farms)

DMITRIYEV, V V

N/5
762.201
.D6

Opyt oplaty truda v kolkhozakh (Wage practices on collective farms) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1956.
251 p.

762.201 N/5
722.101 N/5

MEA

1. DMITRIYEV, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Geography - Study and Teaching

7. Practices in the organization of geography evenings. Geog. v shkole no. 6. 1952.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

DMITRIYEV, V.V., inzhener.

Examination of the operation under actual conditions of the D-183S scraper and the D-258 trailer. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. no.9:15-16 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Scrapers)

IVANOV, V.G., dotsent, kand. biolog. nauk; DMITRIYEV, V.V.

Birds of prey of the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R. Uch. zap. Kab-Balk. gos. un. no.10:101-173 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

MATSKEVICH, N.V.; TETERYATNIK, A.F.; DMITRIYEV, V.V.; BRYZGALOVA, L.S.

Possibilities of selecting Actinomyces spheroides variants which have lost the ability to produce actinophage. Antibiotiki 10 no.8:693-701 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

DMITRIYEV, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Route lay-out and leveling with a tacheometer. Trudy LIIZHT no.165:20-37 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Railroads--Surveying)

DMITRIYEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Railroad clothoidal curves. Trudy LIIZHT no.180:3-11 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Railroads--Curves and turnouts)

DMITRIYEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Diagrams for the plotting of curves in surveying. Sbor.trud.LIIZHT no.199:47-53 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Railroads—Surveying)

AUTHORS: Onosova, S. P., Dmitriyev, V. Ye. SOV/75-13-4-27/29

TITLE: The Detection of the Uranyl Ion (Otkrytiye iona uranila)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 503-503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method described in publications for the detection of the uranyl ion in the presence of larger amounts of foreign ions (Fe^{3+}, Cr^{3+}, Cu^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Ti^{4+}, Zr^{4+}, Th^{4+}, VO_3^-, MoO_4^{2-} et al.) proved to be unreliable when it was checked, as on the addition of potassium ferrocyanide to the solution (Ref 1) in many cases colored deposits are formed; thus a correct conclusion as to the presence of uranium in the solution to be investigated is rendered impossible. Other methods (Refs 2, 3) are of no practical importance. The authors of the present article elaborated a method for the detection of uranyl ions in a solution containing Mg^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Al^{3+}, Cr^{3+}, Fe^{3+}, Ce^{3+}, Pb^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Be^{2+}, Ti^{4+}, Zr^{4+}, Th^{4+}, VO_3^-, MoO_4^{2-}, and WO_4^{2-}. A great number of these ions is on

Card 1/3

this occasion kept in solution by the addition of complexon III. The uranyl together with the hydroxides of several metals present is precipitated with concentrated ammonia. The precipitate is treated with boiling 10% soda or ammonium carbonate solution with the uranium passing into solution. One part of the filtrate is diluted with one drop of 30% hydrogen peroxide solution. The immediate formation of green color points to the presence of uranium in the solution (when soda is used for the working off of the precipitate also chromium can pass into solution; the yellow color of the chromate does, however, not develop immediately). The proof of uranium in this way is also successful at a ratio between uranium and chromium of 1:1 000. When ammonium carbonate is used the detection is also fully reliable in the presence of great amounts of chromium. After the treatment with ammonium carbonate or soda a small amount of solid soda or some drops of potassium ferrocyanide solution are added to another part of the filtrate, and then a little amount of 2n nitric acid is added carefully. A brown ring is formed at the boundary surface between soda solution and acid in the presence of uranium. This method makes possible the detection of 10^{-5} g ura-

nium per ml (maximum dilution 1:100 000) in the presence of large amounts of other elements. The prescription for the proof is described in detail. There are 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1957

1. Uranyl ions--Detection 2. Uranyl--Precipitation
3. Colorimetry--Effectiveness 4. Reagents--Performance

DMITRIYEV, V.Ye., inzh.

Study of the efficiency of the K-160-130 turbine and block as a whole unit. Teploenergetika 12 no.11:20-24 N '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.

NICHKOV, I.F.; DMITRIYEV, V. Ye.; RASPOPIN, S.P.

Anode solution of bismuth alloys with thorium and lead in fused chlorides. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.2:81-87 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Bismuth alloys—Electrometallurgy)

S/149/61/000/002/006/017
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Nichkov, I.F., Dmitriyev, V.Ye., Raspopin, S.P.

TITLE: Anodic Dissolving of Bismuth Alloys With Thorium and Lead in Molten Chloric Salts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 81 - 87

TEXT: To complete information on the anodic behavior of pure lead and bismuth in molten chlorides of alkali metals, needed for a correct analysis of data on the anodic behavior of Bi-Th-Pb alloys, the authors present results from investigations on the anodic polarization of bismuth, lead and bismuth, alloyed with thorium and lead. The electrolyte was prepared using pure LiCl, NaCl, KCl. The equimolar NaCl-KCl mixture and the eutectic KCl-LiCl mixture were blast cleaned after melting with dry hydrogen chloride and subsequently degassed in a vacuum. The melts obtained were cooled, analyzed as to their bismuth content, and used to prepare electrolytes with the necessary $BiCl_3$ content. Purification of bismuth metal was carried out by chlorination under an electrolyte layer for 2 hours with dry hydrogen chloride. To eliminate electro-negative impurities the metal was sub-

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jected to anodic dissolving for 3 hours at a current density of 0.05 amp/cm^2. To obtain bismuth alloy with thorium the grit of these metals was pressed into small bars which were alloyed in an alundum crucible in pure argon atmosphere at 1,300°C. This method was used to obtain bismuth alloys with 2.5 weight % thorium and ternary alloys on bismuth base containing 2.5% Th + 1.0% Pb and 2.5 % Th + 5.0% Pb. Polarization of anodes was measured in a closed refractory glass cell (Fig. 1). The cell was placed in a protective container in a furnace with an automatic thermoregulator maintaining a constant temperature of 700 ± 5°C. The alloy investigated was placed in one of the branches of the cell after melting of the electrolyte. A molybdenum wire protected by a porcelain tube was employed as power connection. A bismuth cathode was placed in another branch of the cell. The anode potential was measured in relation to the comparison lead electrode at the moment of polarization current break, with the aid of a loop oscillograph. The vibrator indices were recorded on a photographic film. The readings were taken with a МИР -12 (MIR-12) microscope. The results of measurement given in a series of graphs, show that a considerable difference exists between the anode potentials when dissolving bismuth and lead, and also thorium contained in the alloy. The different electro-

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chemical behavior of Th, Pb and Bi during the process of anodic dissolving in molten chloric salts can be used for the selective separation of Th and Pb from alloys with bismuth. A table shows the time of electrolysis required for the full elimination of lead and thorium from the alloys.

Figure 1:

Schematic drawing of the cell; 1 - cathode power connection; 2 - anode power connection; 3 - tube for blowing through the electrolyte; 4 - thermocouple; 5 - electrolyte; 6 - comparison lead electrode; 7 - bismuth cathode; 8 - anode investigated.

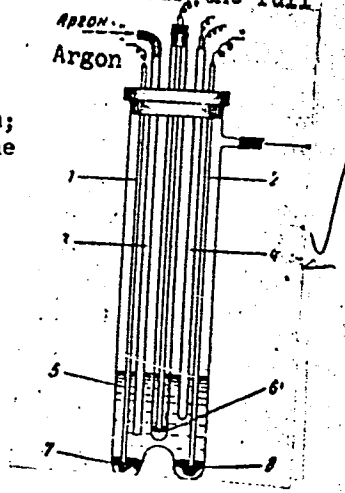

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Figure 2: *

Polarization of a bismuth anode. Composition of electrolyte: 1 - KCl-LiCl; 2 - KCl-LiCl+ 0.1 weight %; $BiCl_3$; 3 - KCl-LiCl + 1.0 weight % $BiCl_3$; 4 - KCl-LiCl + 5 weight % $BiCl_3$; 5 - KCl-NaCl; 6 - KCl-NaCl + 0.1 weight % $BiCl_3$; 7 - KCl-NaCl + 1 weight % $BiCl_3$; 8 - KCl-NaCl+ + 5 weight % $BiCl_3$.

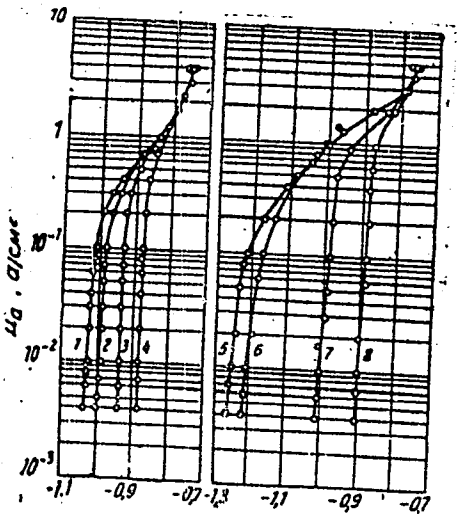

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Figure 3:*

Polarization of a lead anode. Composition of electrolyte: 1 - KCl-NaCl; 2- KCl-LiCl; 3 - KCl-LiCl + 1 weight % $PbCl_2$; 4 - KCl-LiCl + 10 weight % $PbCl_2$.

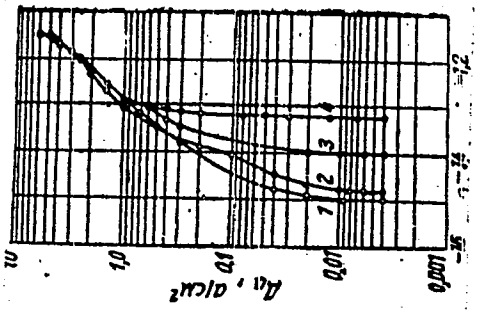

Figure 4:*

Polarization of anodes in KCl-NaCl electrolyte; 1 - thorium anode at 720°C; 2 - lead anode at 700°C; 3 - bismuth anode at 700°C.

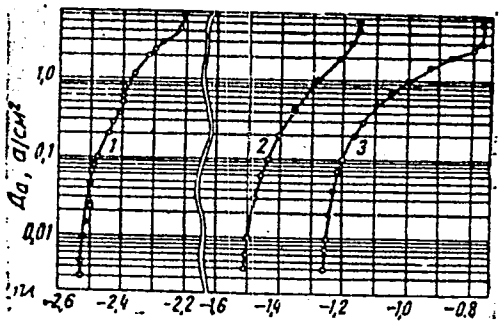

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Figure 5:*

Anode polarization of Bi+2.5 weight % Th alloy in KCl-NaCl (1) and KCl-LiCl (2) melts.

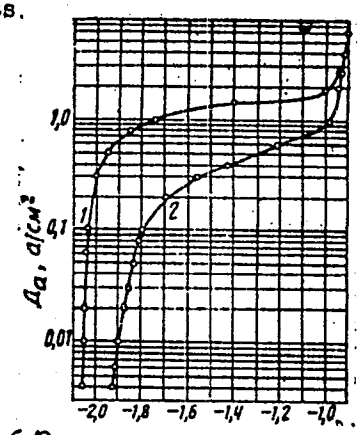
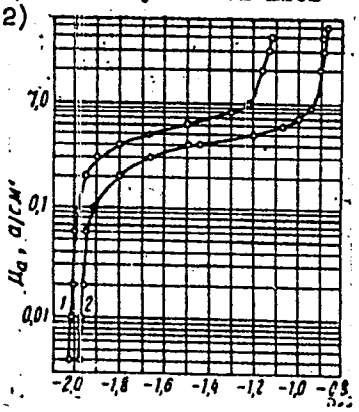


Figure 6:*

Anode polarization of Bi+2.5 weight % Th+5 weight % Pb alloys in KCl-NaCl electrolyte (1) and of Bi+2.5 weight % Th + 1 weight % Pb alloy in KCl-LiCl electrolyte (2)



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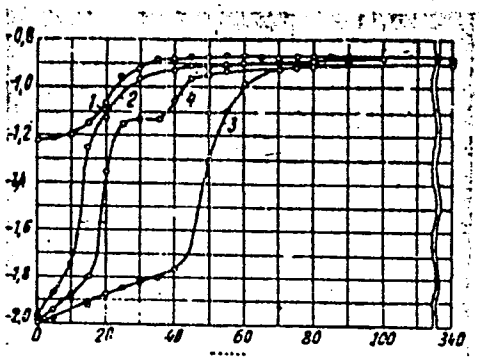
Anodic Dissolving of Bismuth Alloys With Thorium and Lead in Molten Chlorine Salts

Figure 7:

Anode polarization in KCl-LiCl electrolyte of alloys: 1 - Bi+5 weight % Pb at i = = 0.2 amp/cm^2; 2 - Bi+2.5 weight % Th at i = 0.1 amp/cm^2; 3 - Bi+2.5 weight % Th at i = 0.04 amp/cm^2; 4 - Bi+2.5 weight % Th + 1.0 weight % Pb at i = 0.04 amp/cm^2.



Anode potential in relation to chlorine electrode

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Table: Time required for the dissolving of alloy components

Сплав Alloy	Weight, g			Количество электричества, необходимого для растворения, a-ч		Сила тока, a b	Время, необходимое для растворения, мин. c	
Состав Composition	общ. total	Pb	Th	Pb	Th		Pb	Th
Bi + 5 вес. % Pb	3,7	0,185	—	0,048	—	0,10	29	—
Bi + 2,5 вес. % Th	4,0	—	0,100	—	—	0,05	—	28
Bi + 2,5 вес. % Th	7,7	—	0,192	—	0,023	0,05	—	53
Bi + 1,0 вес. % Pb + + 2,5 вес. % Th	4,0	0,040	0,100	0,010	0,045 0,023	0,05	13	28

a) Amount of current required for dissolving, amp/hr
b) Current intensity, amp
c) Time required for dissolving, min.

There are 7 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 14 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1960

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002646 S/0096/64/000/010/0024/0030

AUTHOR: Chaban, O.I.(Engineer); Dmitriyev, V. Ye.(Engineer); Futorskiy, B. M. (Engineer); Guseynov, M. Kh. (Engineer); Bobkov, V. S.(Engineer)

B

TITLE: A study of the 150 megawatt block under variable and constant steam pressures

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 10, 1964, 24-30

TOPIC TAGS: steam turbine, steam boiler, steam auxiliary equipment / TGM-94 boiler, K-160-130 turbine

Abstract: The article compares the operation of a boiler-turbine block for the case of conventional control by the turbine valves and for the case of control by varying steam pressure. On the basis of numerous diagrams the authors discuss the resistance to flow in the steam ducts, the steam temperatures, the steam consumption, and the efficiency of the TGM-94 boiler and K-160-130 turbine operating as a 150-Mwatt block. The constant pressure operation is always advantageous at loads above 125 Mwatt, while the variable pressure operation is more economical at loads below 85 Mwatt.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002646

The steam condensers used in variable pressure operation must have a 40% larger capacity than in the case of constant pressure operation. Further studies should be conducted with other units placing special emphasis on below 90-Mwatt operation. Orig. art. has 11 formulas, 7 graphs

ASSOCIATION: Yuzhnoye otdeleniye ORGRES (South Division of the ORGRES); GRES "Severnaya"

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PR, IE

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

TEPLITSKIY, M.G., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, V.Ye., inzh.

Study of the efficiency of the leading VT-25-5 turbogenerator unit. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:45-48 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

DMITRIYEV, V.Ye., inzh.; TEPLITSKIY, M.G., inzh.

Operation of a 150 Mw. block. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:54-57 Jl-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

CHEPURNOV, V.S.; BURNASHEV, M.S.; DIMITRIYEV, Ya.I.; STRIZHEN', O.S.

Problems of the ecology of fishes in the northwestern part of the Black Sea and in the lower Dniester and Danube Rivers. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 62 no.1:1-2 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(No subject heading)

CHEPURNOV, V.S.; DMITRIYEV, Ya.I.

Studies on rearing gray mullets in the limans of Odessa Province and practical measures for increasing their production. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 62 no.1:53-62 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Odessa Province--Gray mullets)

CHEPURNOV, V.S.; BURNASHEV, M.S.; DMITRIYEV, Ya.I.; LAZUR'YEVSKAYA, T.G.

One day's ration and feeding rhythm of young Black Sea flounder (Pleuronectes flesus luscus Pall.) in the Shabolat Liman. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 62 no.1:73-80 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Shabolat Liman--Flounders)
(Shabolat Liman--Fishes--Food)

DMITRIYEV, Ya.I.

Ichthyofauna of the Shabolat Liman and its genetic relation with the Black Sea. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 62 no.1:81-92 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Shabolat Liman—Fishes)

GOLUBEV, N.I., prof.; DMITRIYEV, T..Ya., ordinator

New method of the treatment of median postoperative abdominal hernias. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:61-65 '64.

Simple method of plastic surgery in extensive postoperative ventral hernias. Ibid.:66-68

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.I. Golubev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent M.R. Ivanov) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya dorozhnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Privolzhskoy zheleznoy dorogi (nachal'nik bol'nitsy - E.F. Nazarenko).

DMITRIYEV, Ya.Ya., ordinator

Late results of the treatment of extensive postoperative abdominal hernias using Professor N.I. Golubev's second method. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:68-71 '64.

Ureteral diverticulum. Ibid.:211-213

Use of thiopental in asphyxia from drowning. Ibid.:230-232

Improvement of the technique of auscultation during anesthesia. Ibid.:232-233 (MIRA 18:

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Golubev) pediatricheskogo [illegible] Instituta i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya [illegible] bol'nitsy [illegible] dorogi.

DMITRIYEV, Ye.

Konstantin Fedorovich IUon. IUn. nat. no.12:28 D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)
(IUon, Konstantin Fedorovich, 1875-)

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, Ye.A. (Engineer) SOV/94-58-9-3/30

TITLE: Boiler water level alarm and automatic feed water controller type SUAP-2 (Pribor tipa SUAP-2-signalizator urovnya vody i avtomat pitaniya vodoy parovogo kotla.)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, No. 9. pp. 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957 new safety rules were introduced according to which steam boilers with a capacity of 2. tons per hour and more must be provided with water level signals and automatic feed control. This article describes instrument type SUAP-2 developed by the author for this purpose. A steel tube containing 4 electrodes is connected in parallel with the normal gauge glass, the electrical circuit of the instrument is given, the principle is that each electrode is connected to a valve grid that becomes negative as the electrode is immersed; a relay then operates. The two centre electrodes are used to stop and start the feed pumps at the appropriate water levels. The two outer electrodes are used to give alarm signals of excessively low or high water level. The operation of the instrument is described in detail. Since October, 1957, these instruments have been installed on boilers of the

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Boiler water level alarm and automatic feed water controller type SUAP-2.

'Laborpribor' Works and have given good results. The instrument has been approved by the appropriate authorities and the first batch will be produced in 1958. There is 1 figure.

1. Boilers--Control systems 2. Liquid level control--Equipment
3. Feed-water regulators--Design 4. Boilers--Safety measures

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S/549/61/000/101/011/015
D256/D304

AUTHORS: Yevseyev, G.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, and Dmitriyev, Ye.A. (Deceased), Engineer

TITLE: Investigation and development of the technology of gas cutting technical titanium

PERIODICAL: Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Trudy. Svarka tsvetnykh splavov, redkikh metallov i plastmass, no. 101, 1961, 217 - 223

TEXT: The authors are concerned with developing a gas cutting process for 2.5 and 5 mm thickness type BT1 2 (VT[illegible]2) technical titanium and elucidating its thermal effect on the microstructure. Conventional techniques give a wide heat-affected zone in material particularly susceptible to overheating in an oxidizing atmosphere. Satisfactory cut edges were obtained only by the use of a low-power oxy-acetylene preheating flame (acetylene flow not more than 300 l/min), concentrated heating, and high cutting speeds. These conditions were met by modifying an PM-2 (RM-2) machine cutter, the

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No. 4 mixing chamber being replaced by a No. 2 and a No. 3 injector fitted. In the first experiments nozzle No. 1 was used with only one preheating jet retained, so that the preheating and cutting jets were in tandem. This arrangement gives clean cut surfaces and a narrow heat-affected zone, but is only suitable for straight cutting, so that in the remaining work two concentric nozzles were used, forming an annular preheating jet, with a central cylindrical jet for cutting oxygen. In this case the diameter of the annular jet was 3.9 mm and the cylindrical jet 2 mm. Increasing the cutting jet bore gives a smaller heat-affected zone, presumably because more hot metal is eliminated by the jet. The cutting jet-plate distance should be as small as possible to provide concentrated heating, and for cutting 2.5-5 mm thick titanium the optimum is 3-4 mm. To minimize heating at the cut surfaces the speed should be as high as possible - for straight cutting 2600-2800 mm/min for 2.5 mm sheet and 1500-2600 mm/mins. for 5 mm sheet. Cutting oxygen pressure should be 4-5 atmospheres. Under these conditions the heat-affected zone does not extend for more than 1-1.2 mm. For curved profiles the cutting speed is lower by 10-15 %, with all

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other parameters the same. To obtain high quality cutting with a uniformly narrow heat-affected zone it is necessary to use a steel run-on plate of thickness 1.5-2.5 mm for 2.5-5 mm titanium. Metallographic examination reveales in almost all cases an outer light-etching zone of fine acicular α'phase forming as a result of the saturation of the metal with oxygen and nitrogen. Sometimes this zone has a columnar structure, testifying to the preferential effect of nitrogen. The greatest width of alpha zone was obtained at relatively low cutting speeds (2100 mm/min) and amounts to about 0.1 mm, while at higher speeds (about 2880 mm/min) it shrinks to 0.04 mm. A darker well-etching heat-affected zone adjoins the alpha, also possessing the typical α'-phase acicular structure. At low magnification two layers of equal width are distinctly visible, differing in crystal grain form and size, indicative of a different degree of recrystallization. At higher magnifications the acicular structure of the α'-phase is plainly discernible in both layers of the heat-affected zone reaching a width of 0.8 - 1 mm. There are 7 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2

Card 3/4

Investigation and development ...

non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. Coates, Oxygen Cutting Titanium and Titanium Alloys, Engineer, 1957, vol. 203, No. 5270, 132 - 134; Torch cutting Titanium before machining speeds operation, gives good results, Western Metals, Vol. 12, No. 188, 1954, 54-56.

Card 4/4

YEVSEYEV, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, Ye.A., inzh. [deceased]

Investigating and developing the process of pack cutting of thin-sheet stainless steel. Trudy MVTU no.106:106-111 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Gas welding and cutting)

DMITRIYEV, Ye.

Conquerors of virgin oil fields. NTO 6 no.3:22-24 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Nachal'nik geologicheskogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta neftedobyvayushchey promyshlennosti, predsedatel' geologicheskoy sektsii TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.